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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re:	Application of]	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES
	David W. Manning, et al.		
Serial No.:	10/624,360]	
Filed:	July 22, 2003]	
Title:	BATTERY-POWERED SEWER AND DRAIN CLEANER]	
Group No.:	1744]	Appeal No. _____

APPELLANTS' APPEAL BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
Alexandria, VA 22313

Dear Sir:

REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST

The Appellants have not assigned any of their rights; therefore, the real parties in interest are David W. Manning and John A. Kline.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no appeals or interferences related to this case.

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

This is an appeal of the Examiner's final rejection of claims 1-8. Claim 1 is an independent claim with claims 2-8 ultimately depending therefrom. Appellants believe that each of the claims is individually allowable and stands by itself.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Examiner entered a final rejection of Appellants' claims on November 25, 2005. Appellants did not file an Amendment After Final Rejection.

SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The invention defined in the only independent claim (claim 1) is a battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner (10) as shown in Fig. 2. Claim 1 describes that the cleaner 10 includes a frame 12 (page 3, lines 9-10) having a rotatable drum 16 mounted thereon which has a flexible plumbers snake 18 associated therewith (page 3, lines 14-15). A DC motor 20 is mounted on the frame 12 (page 3, line 16) and has a driven shaft which is connected to the drum 16 for rotating the same. A rechargeable battery 22 mounted on the frame 12 for powering the DC motor 20 (page 3, lines 20-21). A control 24 is connected to the DC motor for controlling the operation thereof (page 3, lines 21-22). The phrase "a control connected to said DC motor for controlling the operation thereof", if construed as a means-plus-function limitation pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), would include a motor control and voltage control and equivalents thereof (page 3, lines 21-22).

Each of claims 2-8 are believed to be allowable but do not include any means-plus-function limitations pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112(6).

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salecker 5,309,595 (hereinafter "Salecker") in view of Block 6,448,732 (hereinafter "Block"). The Examiner stated that Salecker discloses all of the recited

1 subject matter with the exception of a battery-powered cleaner device comprising a
motor that is DC and a rechargeable battery mounted on the frame for powering the
DC motor. The Examiner stated further that the patent to Block teaches a cleaner
device which comprises a motor 40 which can operate in either of two modes,
5 namely, via power supplied from an onboard (and thus on the cleaner itself)
rechargeable battery or from AC from a fixed AC power outlet. The Examiner
concluded that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have
provided Salecker's cleaner with a motor that receives power from direct current
provided by an onboard rechargeable battery, as taught by Block, to aid in easing
10 portability of the entire cleaner device by avoiding the need for long extension cords
leading to electrical outlets and enabling the battery to be recharged for prolonged
usage and extending its useful life. It is the Examiner's contention that the teaching
of Block clearly discloses that it is old and well known to operate a portable powered
cleaner device by either power received from alternating current from a fixed power
15 source or from direct current provided by an onboard rechargeable battery. The
Examiner believes that Block's teaching gives users a choice of either power source.

The Examiner also addressed claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and stated that the
20 structure recited in those claims would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art.

Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Salecker in view of Block, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Babb
25 4,218,802 (hereinafter "Babb").

1 The Examiner stated that with respect to claim 8 it would have been obvious to
one of ordinary skill in the art to have provided the modified Salecker device with a
motor that has sufficient torque and shaft speed to rotate the drum at approximately
230-350 rpm, as taught by Babb, for ensuring a clearing out of drain or sewer
5 obstructions. The Examiner concluded that in any case, selection of an optimum or
workable specific value or range of values for torque and shaft speed involves routine
skill in the art to ensure clearing out of larger sewer or drain obstructions.

ARGUMENT

10 (A) Whether claim 1 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

15 In the final rejection, the Examiner stated that with respect to claim 1, the
patent to Salecker discloses all of the recited subject matter with the exception of a
battery-powered cleaner device comprising a motor that is a DC and a rechargeable
battery mounted on the frame for powering the DC motor. The Examiner also stated
that the patent to Block teaches a cleaner device which comprises a motor 40 which
can operate in either of two modes, namely, via power supplied from an onboard
rechargeable battery or from AC from a fixed AC power outlet. The Examiner
20 concluded that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have
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portability of the entire cleaner device by avoiding the need for long extension cords
leading to electrical outlets and enabling the battery to be recharged for prolonged
25

1 usage and extending its useful life. The Examiner further stated that the teaching of
Block clearly discloses that it is old and well known to operate a portable powered
cleaner device motor by either power received from alternating current from a fixed
power source or from direct current provided by an onboard rechargeable battery.
5 The Examiner concluded that the teaching of Block simply gives users the choice of
either power source mode.

In the rejection, the Examiner stated that the patent to Salecker discloses all of
the recited subject matter with the exception of a battery-powered cleaner device
10 comprising a motor that is DC and a rechargeable battery mounted on the frame for
powering the DC motor. Appellants agree with the Examiner's assessment of
Salecker since Salecker is a typical sewer and drain cleaner. Appellants do not claim
to be the first inventors of a sewer and drain cleaner, but do believe that they are the
first persons to provide a battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner.

15 The Examiner has attempted to combine the teachings of Block with the
teachings of Salecker in an effort to make Appellants' battery-powered sewer and
drain cleaner obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). In an effort to justify the
combination of Salecker and Block, the Examiner has brushed aside the fact that
20 Appellants' invention is a sewer and drain cleaner by stating that Block is a cleaner
device. Block is a cleaner device, but it is a portable suction cleaner of the vacuum
cleaner type. There is a vast difference between vacuum cleaners and sewer and
drain cleaners. Vacuum cleaners remove materials from rugs or the like by suction
while sewer and drain cleaners of the type herein loosen roots, obstructions, etc.,
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1 within pipes through the use of a flexible plumber's snake which is rotated in the
clogged pipes. It is therefore contended by Appellants that Block is not analogous
art. It is not believed that a person working in the sewer and drain cleaning art would
look to the vacuum cleaner art such as Block. Appellants' contention that Block is
5 non-analogous art is borne out by the fact that the classifications of Block and
Salecker are completely different as were the fields of search therein.

In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the
question under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is not whether the differences themselves would
10 have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been
obvious. Stratoflex Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp., 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir.
1983). A prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole,
including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention. W.L. Gore &
Associates Inc. v. Garlock Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983).
15 Distilling an invention down to the "gist" or "thrust" of an invention disregards the
requirement of analyzing the subject matter "as a whole." Id.

Even more damaging to the Examiner's modification of Salecker is that the
Examiner has failed to point out any suggestion or motivation to modify the reference
20 in the manner suggested. MPEP § 2143.01. Obviousness can only be established
by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce a claimed
invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so, found
either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge
generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Id. In In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d
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1 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000), the Federal Circuit decided
that the control of multiple valves by a single sensor rather than by multiple sensors
was a technologically simple concept. However, the Federal Circuit held that there
was no finding as to the specific understanding or principle within the knowledge of
5 the skilled artisan that would have provided the motivation to use a single sensor as
the system to control more than one valve. Id.

The mere fact that a reference can be modified does not render the resulting
modification obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the
modification. In re Mills, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). "A
10 statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have
been 'well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time that the claimed invention was
made because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed
invention were individually known in the art' is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie*
15 case of obviousness...." Ex parte Levengood, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. &
Inter. 1993).

Regarding the present invention, the Examiner has failed to show any
suggestion or motivation to modify the Salecker reference. Therefore, Appellants
20 assert that the structure of claim 1 would not have been obvious to one having
ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).
Appellants contend that the electrocution hazard involved with AC sewer and drain
cleaners has been widely recognized for many years, but Appellants are believed to
be the first persons to ever develop a battery-driven sewer and drain cleaner such as
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1 set forth in claim 1. Suddenly, due to 20/20 hindsight, the Examiner believes that
Appellants battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner as set forth in claim 1 would
have been obvious, although the Examiner has been unable to find a single piece of
prior art wherein a sewer and drain cleaner has been controlled and driven by a low
5 voltage DC motor.

(B) Whether claim 2 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 2 is dependent on claim and adds the limitation thereto that the DC
motor is operatively connected to the drum by a belt drive. Even though Salecker
10 does teach that a belt drive is utilized, the motor of Salecker is not a DC motor.
Inasmuch as neither Salecker nor Block even remotely suggest that a DC motor
could be used on a sewer and drain cleaner of the type described, claim 2 is believed
to be allowable over Salecker and Block. Claim 2 is also believed to be allowable for
15 the reasons set forth with respect to claim 1.

(C) Whether claim 3 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the DC
motor is operatively connected to the drum by a gear drive. Inasmuch as Salecker
20 does not teach a DC motor and does not teach that the drum could be driven by a
gear drive, Appellants submit that claim 3 is allowable over Salecker and Block
inasmuch as there is absolutely no suggestion or teaching that the Salecker sewer
and drain cleaner could be driven by DC motor which was operatively connected to
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1 the drum by a gear drive. Accordingly, claim 3 is believed to be allowable as set forth
herein and for the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1.

(D) Whether claim 4 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

5 Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the battery
comprises a battery pack. There is absolutely no suggestion in Salecker that a sewer
and drain cleaner could be driven by a DC battery, let alone a DC battery pack. The
suggested modification of Salecker by means of the Block reference does not make
10 Appellants' structure obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of
the invention under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 4 is also believed to be allowable for
the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1.

(E) Whether claim 5 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

15 Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the DC
motor comprises a high speed, high torque motor. There is no mention whatsoever
in Salecker that the motor therein is a high speed, high torque motor. Further, there
is no mention whatsoever in Block that the motor therein could be a high speed, high
20 torque motor. Accordingly, as the references of record do not remotely teach or
suggest that the Salecker machine could be battery-operated, there can be no
teaching or suggestion that a DC motor could be used with a high speed, high torque
motor. A high speed, high torque motor is necessary to achieve the proper drain
cleaning function. Inasmuch as the prior art is devoid of any teaching that a sewer
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1 and drain cleaner could be battery-powered, there can be no teaching or suggestion
that a DC motor would be a high speed, high torque motor. Therefore, the structure
set forth in claim 5 is believed to be allowable over Salecker and Block. Claim 5 is
also believed to be allowable for the reasons set forth with respect to claim 1.

5 (F) Whether claim 6 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

10 Claim 6 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the battery-
powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 is a low voltage DC motor. Appellants
incorporate the remarks set forth above in support of their contention that the use of a
low voltage DC motor to power a battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner would not
have been obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, claim 6 should be
allowed. Claim 6 is also believed to be allowable for the reasons set forth with
respect to claim 1.

15 (G) Whether claim 7 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block
pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

20 Claim 7 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the control
includes a motor and voltage control. Again, there is absolutely no suggestion
whatsoever in the references of record that a battery-powered sewer and drain
cleaner could be controlled by a motor and voltage control mechanism. Therefore,
claim 7 is believed to be allowable. Claim 7 is also believed to be allowable for the
reasons set forth with respect to claim 1.

1 (H) Whether claim 8 is unpatentable over Salecker in view of Block, as
applied to claim 1, and further in view of Babb 4,218,802 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §
103(a).

5 Claim 8 depends from claim 1 and adds the limitation thereto that the motor
has sufficient torque and shaft speed to rotate the drum at approximately 230-350
rpm. Even though Babb does disclose that output shaft speed is infinitely variable
between 0 and about 500 rpm, the motor disclosed in Babb is an AC motor. There is
absolutely no teaching or suggestion whatsoever in the three references of record
10 that a battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner would have sufficient torque and
shaft speed to rotate the drum at approximately 230-350 rpm. Inasmuch as the
references of record do not remotely teach or suggest that the Salecker machine
could be battery-operated, there can be no teaching or suggestion that a DC motor
could be used which is a high speed, high torque motor having sufficient torque and
15 shaft speed to rotate the drum at approximately 230-350 rpm. Therefore, the
structure set forth in claim 8 is believed to be allowable over the references of record.
Claim 8 is also believed to be allowable for the reasons set forth with respect to
claim 1.

20 CONCLUSION

The foregoing has clearly shown that each of the claims under consideration is
not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, the Examiner's final
rejection should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that the original of APPELLANTS' APPEAL BRIEF for DAVID W. MANNING, ET AL., Serial No. 10/624,360, was mailed by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the Mail Stop Appeal Briefs-Patent, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on this 31st day of January, 2006.



DENNIS L. THOMTE

CLAIMS APPENDIX

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1. A battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner, comprising:
a frame;
a rotatable drum mounted on said frame which has a flexible plumber's snake
5 associated therewith;
a DC motor mounted on said frame;
said motor having a driven shaft operatively connected to said drum for rotating the
same;
10 a rechargeable battery mounted on said frame for powering said DC motor;
and a control connected to said DC motor for controlling the operation thereof.

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2. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
DC motor is operatively connected to said drum by a belt drive.

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3. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
DC motor is operatively connected to said drum by a gear drive.

4. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
battery comprises a battery pack.

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5. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
motor comprises a high speed, high torque motor.

6. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
motor is a low voltage DC motor.

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7. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said
control includes a motor and voltage control.

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8. The battery-powered sewer and drain cleaner of claim 1 wherein said motor has sufficient torque and shaft speed to rotate said drum at approximately 230-350 rpm.

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EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.